

LAST WEEK

OR THE

MODEL'S

\$18

This week take your choice from our grand array of Tailor-made Suits in Cheviot, Cassimere, Serge and Fancy Worsteds, Sack, Frock or Cutaway styles at

\$18.

Regular price, \$22, \$25, \$28 and \$30.

SEE The bargains in our \$18 and \$20 Suits that have been reduced to \$15

THIS WEEK ONLY take your choice of any Straw Hat in our house, whether former price was \$1.50 or \$2.50. Everything goes this week at 98c.

THIS WEEK ONLY take your choice of all our regular \$1 and \$1.25 Star Waists for 83c. All new styles.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE

(BIG FOUR Rail-way)

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., AS COMPARED TO NIAGARA FALLS.

In a little while the Kankakee line will be making for patrons for a trip to the falls at a cheap rate.

From Indianapolis to Niagara Falls is 500 miles. En route there is absolutely nothing of interest—farms, villages and towns. All of this weary ride is taken to see only the falls and return, the same weary, monotonous trip.

To Old Point Comfort is 500 miles. How different the trip. The Blue grass regions, the fertile fields, the world over for beauty and fertility. At Charleston, W. Va., on the pretty Kanawha river, you enter the mountains, up to the top of the Kanawha river. Here you dive into New River Canyon, and from thence up, over and down the Alleghenies through the most grand and picturesque scenery of the continent. Passing scenes of summer and health resorts, up again we mount the Big Ridge, through historical Shenandoah valley, down to Richmond, a city with historic interest; down the Peninsula, through the battlefields of the Wilderness to Old Point Comfort. Here we enter the broad Atlantic, Fortress Monroe, where Jeff Davis was confined after his capture; Hampton Roads, where the Merrimack and Monitor fought the most famous naval battle of the war; Norfolk navy yard. Here you have boating, fishing, sea-bathing, at the smallest cost. You can take boat to Washington, D. C., on steamers from New York or Boston.

From Clifton Forge, for a few dollars, you can visit the grandest and grandest natural wonder, Natural Bridges.

From Wyanosho Junction Va., you can visit caverns of Luray, surpassing in extent and beauty the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. This route is cooler than that to the falls, because it runs on the higher altitudes. Compare the trip, and if you like to come to Old Point Comfort and the ocean, come and see us at corner of Washington and Meridian streets.

TIME CARD.

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PULLMAN'S CRIME.

Further About the Killing of Miller—The Record Pullman Has Made in the Past.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—The case of Judge A. M. Pullman, who, on Friday, killed James Miller, a wealthy farmer, at Hardinsburg, Ky., came up before a county magistrate there this morning. Pullman waived an examination and went to jail without bail. It has been discovered, since the killing, that when Pullman and Miller went together into Pullman's office, Pullman submitted to Miller for signature a statement that Miller had been criminally intimate with Mrs. Pullman, and that in consideration of that fact he would pay Pullman \$5,000. The statement was in ink in Pullman's writing. Below, in pencil, were the words in the same hand: "I give you five minutes to consider this. You may sign or die." This paper was found under Miller's spectacles on Pullman's table just after the shooting. Feeling very bitter against Pullman, and there is some talk of violence. Pullman's past record is bad. He was a saloon-keeper at Cloverport a number of years ago, and his place was the resort of women of questionable repute. Later he became acquainted with Miss Miller, sister of the late James Miller, and was intimate with her father's objections. Twice they have been separated on account of Pullman's alleged infidelity. Pullman's election as county judge was due to a reaction against a badly-enforced local-option law. His only competitor was a local-optionist.

Murder Near Hardyville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—Near Hardyville, Ky., Elias Franklin today shot and killed James R. Beck. They were farmers working in the same farm. Beck was unmarried, and Franklin accused him of criminal intimacy with Mrs. Franklin. Mrs. Franklin left home a few days ago, and Franklin told today he would not return. He took his gun, and going to the field where Beck was at work, upbraided him with destroying his home. After a brief exchange of angry words, Franklin leveled his weapon and fired.

Jay Gould's Health.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Rumors that Jay Gould was very ill were again circulated today. Mr. Gould has not been at his office since returning from his Western trip. Such absence is an unusual thing for Mr. Gould, but his family deny that he is ill.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

TUESDAY—Warmer; local rains, followed by fair weather this afternoon.

ALWAYS THERE

The toadstool is perhaps the original model of the Umbrella. By its shape it showed man how it would shed water, and springing up just after a rain suggested to him what its shape might be applied to. But it really isn't known how or when the Umbrella originated, and it isn't cared. What you want to know is where to get it best and cheapest.

This place—where you can get a Gloria Silk article, gold cap, for \$1.50—has no toadstool growth about it. It is a concern of years of nurture and flourishes in the confidence of the people.

The same concern supplies you Rubber Goods for wet weather, thin goods for hot weather, and cheap goods for all weathers. It is

THE WHEN

THE RECENT STORMS.

Late Reports Show that Railways and Crops Have Suffered Severely.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 9.—Redstone creek has broken its bounds, and submerged all the lowlands of the town, and hundreds of people are standing on the bridges watching the angry waters sweep by. Men are carrying women out of their houses to higher ground, and several feet of water is standing in the houses. At Leith the whole place is submerged, and the trains are running through several feet of water, while the rising water threatens to raise the houses from their foundations. At Brownfield, the yard tracks were washed out, and twenty feet of water is standing in a cut of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Two railroad bridges from above town have been carried away and lodged against a trestle in Uniontown. The Uniontown express is still lying here, being unable to proceed further south on account of washouts. The rain is still pouring down, but it is thought the worst is passed. The rain will do much damage to the growing crops, especially corn, which is badly washed out in many places. At Washington, there was a terrible rain storm, which flooded cellars and yards. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad bridge at Philadelphia was carried off by the high waters during the storm.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 9.—Two devastating storms have struck this section during the past two days. Rain, with thunder, lightning and hail, and violent winds, swept a territory within a radius of thirty-five miles, doing a vast amount of damage. A ride through the territory yesterday, showed bridges swept away, buildings unroofed, trees and fences down, and crops in a deplorable condition. It is between here and Athens, O., and along the little Kanawha river. Two fatalities are reported. John Thompson, a farmer, was instantly killed by lightning. Howard James attempted to ford a swollen stream at the schoolhouse place, and was washed down with the current. Last night a second storm added to the destruction. Trees were blown down, cellars flooded, foundations undermined, and property of all kinds ruined. Several inches of rain fell, rushing through the streets like a mill race. Roads were washed out, and telegraph lines prostrated, so that now of the storm damage outside is coming slowly.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—The most disastrous storm that has visited Kansas City for years raged from 9 o'clock last night till 12. During the height of the storm the eighteenth street, for seven blocks became a turbulent river, which flooded all the houses to a depth of two feet, and at Twenty-third and Vine the culvert was inadequate to the immense volume of water which was being poured down. Reports of death and destruction are numerous, but no fatalities have been verified. It is reported that a family of four named Williams were washed away and drowned, but so far no bodies have been recovered. The loss will aggregate about \$10,000.

WABASH, Ind., July 9.—Reports from the great rain-storm which swept over this section Saturday evening show that the damage is greater than that reported. Washouts are numerous, and grain has suffered considerably in places. The amount of water that fell was something wonderful. The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan railway roadway was badly washed out.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 9.—This section was once more deluged yesterday, rain falling steadily and heavily from 11 A. M. until late at night. Fully half the wheat crop is lost in the city, and the wheat harvest will end next week, with favorable weather. The yield is wonderful both in its excellent quality and great quantity.

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITERS.

Another Arrest at Aurora, Which is Said to Complete the List of "Suspects."

CHICAGO, July 9.—An alleged dynamite plot to-day. This morning United States Marshal Marsh, with a deputy and two detectives, went to Aurora and arrested George Gooding, a striking engineer. This man has worked for the Burlington road in various capacities for seventeen years, and is a highly respected citizen of Aurora. He was brought to Chicago on a special train this evening and taken to the marshal's private office, where he was examined for an hour by Marshal Marsh and the Burlington attorneys. After this examination was taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne and held in \$5,000 for examination with the other prisoners, on the charge of aiding in the transportation of high explosives contrary to the federal laws. Not being able to secure bonds, Gooding went to jail. To a reporter he declared his innocence of complicity in any plot. None of the officials present at the examination would say what the nature of Gooding's statement was, but Marshal Marsh said this arrest completed the present case, and that no more warrants are out in connection with it.

General Manager Stone had nothing new to say, to-day, except that he would make good all his charges at the present time.

Chairman Hope still desires the Burlington to retract its charge against the strikers, or that the Brotherhood is in any way responsible for any attacks upon the company's property and employees.

A Surprise to Eastern Engineers.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A meeting of division 105 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held yesterday. Much less than twenty members were present. The usual attendance averages nearly 200. From several members who are employed on various railroads running into this city it was learned that after routine business had been discussed, the general situation in regard to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike was informally discussed, but no measures were proposed or suggested relating to the strike. The discussion was made public by a Tribune reporter at the railroad stations in the city, generally expressed opinions which showed that the members in the East are discouraged by the discipline made last week in the alleged dynamite plot to track trains and property on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. They will not countenance the use of any violent or unjust means to attain the ends for which the strike was begun. It was stated that the disclosures referred to were a complete surprise to the men here, and the belief was expressed that when the full details are made public it will be found that the whole affair is a conspiracy against the Brotherhood.

THE IRISH AND THE TORIES

A Home-Ruler Asks the Appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons,

Who Shall Inquire Into the Charges Against the Irish Leaders, and Mr. Smith Declares the House Has No Jurisdiction.

The Pan-Presbyterian Council Discusses a Number of Church Problems.

Queen Natalie Notifies the Ecclesiastical Court that She Will Not Tamely Submit to Injustice—General News by Cable.

ASKING AN INQUIRY.

Mr. Smith Refuses a Request Preferred by Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Home-ruler, asked whether the government would grant the appointment of a committee of the House to inquire into the charges against the leaders of the Nationalist party in the House of Commons.

In reply to the question, the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, government leader, said that the House was incompetent to inquire into the charges. A proper inquiry, he declared, could be obtained through proper tribunals.

Mr. Parrell, later, gave notice to the House that on Thursday he would submit a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the authenticity of the letters published by the Times in its articles on "Parrellism and Crime," in which he and other Nationalist members were charged with serious crimes. He will also ask the government to appoint a day to discuss the subject and give him an opportunity to reply to the charges and unfounded charges made against him by Attorney-General Webster, in the trial of the suit of Mr. O'Donnell against the Times.

Mr. Parrell's remarks were greeted with loud cheers from the Irish benches.

Mr. W. H. Smith stated to-night that the government will decline to give a day for the discussion of Mr. Parrell's motion to appoint a committee of inquiry into the charges made by the Times against the leaders of the national party and the authenticity of the letters supporting those charges. Then Parrellists intend, therefore, to raise a debate on a motion to adjourn. Hon. Philip Stanhope, member of the House of Commons, will move in the supply bill a reduction of Sir R. E. Webster's salary as Attorney-General.

Mr. William O'Brien arose and announced the death of Mr. Mandeville, president of the Mitchelstown board of guardians, who was a fellow prisoner with Mr. O'Brien in Tullamore jail last winter.

Mr. O'Brien declared that Mr. Mandeville had been murdered by the brutal treatment which he received at Tullamore prison, and asked Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, if the government would make an inquiry into the case.

Mr. Balfour replied that the existing system was sufficient to secure an order for an inquiry, if any was necessary.

Mr. O'Brien was not satisfied with this answer, and announced his intention of challenging the opinion of the House upon the question.

PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

Plan for Organizing Women's Work—Religious Influence in Hospitals.

LONDON, July 9.—At the session of the Pan-Presbyterian Council to-day, the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes presiding, a proposal was made to devote £800 yearly to the expenses of a secretary and assistant secretary in America. A decision on the question was deferred until tomorrow.

Professor Charteris, of Edinburgh, submitted the report of the committee on women's work. The report says that the time has come to organize in every congregation, and recommends that women be enrolled under the Kirk session to assist in the service of the church.

After several years' training, women who are willing to devote their lives to the work might be set up and enrolled under the session of the church courts, as deaconesses, and might thus be set apart by the presbytery. He said that the system proposed was not absolutely new, although it differed materially from existing rules in Europe and America. Deaconesses, while such, should give their whole time to the work, but they would be free to retire when they chose. It was not a law.

Mr. Hall, of New York, approved the proposals for organizing women's work under the constitutional bodies of the church. It was a measure of great practical and pressing moment. From the opportunities he had had of observing the work done by Christian women in America, he could not speak too strongly of the earnestness and value of their services. Women who have been accustomed from their youth upward to a life of self-denial were the best correctives of bad fashions and habits of extravagance. They were safe guides for men as well as women. He was reminded of the story of the minister who asked a little girl whether she always did as her mamma told her to do. She answered: "Yes, and papa does, too."

Mr. Phares, of New York, directed attention to the sums collected in America, by women, for home and foreign missions. If it had not been for the efforts of women, much of the mission work that had been accomplished could not have been done.

Dr. Sheffer asked why protestantism should not be able to exercise in the hospitals an influence similar to that exercised by the Roman Catholic Church. He asked that prompt attention be given to the matter.

The Rev. Mr. Craven, of Philadelphia; Mr. Warner Van Norden, of New York; and the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Newark, N. J., approved the proposal, which was adopted unanimously.

The Rev. G. Apple, D. D., of Lancaster, O., read a paper approving of the work in church work.

The Rev. Donald Frazer, of London, speaking on the same subject, suggested that the Westminster directory be thoroughly revised and rendered suitable to modern times. The services should be so arranged as to be complete without sermon, and the number of short prayers should be increased. The congregation should utter the responses and join anthems in the prayers. More attention should be paid to the posture of the body; worshippers should not sit while at prayer.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Serbian Queen Announces that She Will Defend Herself Against Injustice.

LONDON, July 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a number of telegrams which have passed between Queen Natalie, of Serbia, and the lay and ecclesiastical authorities of the Holy Synod in relation to the trouble between herself and King Milan. In her dispatches Queen Natalie charges that the synod is conspiring with King Milan to perpetrate a cruel injustice against an innocent woman. Queen Natalie's last dispatch was addressed to the metropolitan of the Holy Synod. In it she declared that the synod was not qualified to concern itself in the question of a divorce between herself and her husband. A divorce granted by the synod, would, under the laws of the empire, be contrary to the laws of Serbia, and the Queen declared that she would energetically protest against the injury and illegality of such a divorce if granted by the synod.

The Princess Masura, the aunt of Queen Natalie, has left Belgrade for Frankfurt, with the intention of placing the Queen and her son under the protection of the Russian consul there.

Mackenzie Means to Keep Muench.

LONDON, July 9.—Sir Morell Mackenzie has arrived in London from his tour through Switzerland. An interview to-day the physician denounced the interview which he alleged to have been granted by him while in Paris. In these he was made to say that he concealed the fact that Emperor Frederick's disease was of an incurable nature in order that he might succeed to the German throne. Dr. Mackenzie says that he has not talked to a reporter since he left Berlin, and he intended to maintain the strictest silence henceforth in regard to Emperor Frederick's illness and German politics. After resting, the Doctor said that he would prepare his professional report of the late Kaiser's case.

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But with the difference in the forms of expression it is already easily seen that we shall have a campaign of quite equal enthusiasm and one which, in many of its features, will surpass in activity and momentum that memorable period.

The most assuring and encouraging indication is, the complete union and consolidation of every faction and shade of feeling of the party. There is no disposition to coddle old differences, and no willingness to have old scores uncovered. This year heard stated as the most noticeable general condition of the political field. And it is not the result of the fact that the party is out of office, for almost with the same breath comes the assertion that no possible disturbing factor can be around so likely to lead to lack of warmth as the question of spoils. There is, therefore, the general expression of satisfaction that the failure of this administration to keep its promises on the matter of civil-service reform, and the repeated pledges of our platform, made in the presence of the fact that all that has been done in the practical enforcement of the law, has been done by the Republican party while in power, give to the public the best assurance that under the second President Harrison the reform which the party has pledged to all our eyes, they proposed to inaugurate, shall be so supported and promoted as that henceforth in the history of our Nation the shadow of spoils shall never again cloud the path of national progress.

A second and not less significant indication is the consciousness everywhere that now, as never before, both for the candidates we present and the principles we declare, do we thoroughly deserve success. The most enthusiastic and determined Democratic leaders everywhere not only admit that our ticket is so wholly clean as that no policy of free trade can be so easily carried out. There is more earnestness in our efforts to deny any effort at criticism, and they admit that they must meet us and make their fight wholly upon the platform. Not a few of our men have not only admitted that it is the course of prudence upon their part to get the battle into such shape, for, while as they will, they know that their nomination of a man who has not availed, and who is not a native-born citizen, is a serious matter, but they are all ready to meet him, in point of ability, as even below Tyler, Polk and Pierce. And they see clearly that the public knows this, and that the policy of free trade is not a policy of their own. When wages fall below a certain point then come degradation, loss of manhood, serfdom and slavery. If any man has a right to vote for his own interests, he has the right to vote for a man who will protect his interests. He should vote for a man who would enable him to live on his own land, and who would enable him to educate his children, enough to give him a home and a freer life. He need not do this in anger or for revenge, but because it is just, because it is right, and because the man who will vote for a majority. They ought to control the world, because they have made the world what it is. They have given every man the right of value. Labor plows every field, builds every house, fashions everything of use, and when that labor is guided by intelligence the world is prosperous.

He who thinks good enough to be a laborer is one of the greatest. The man who finds the reaper will be harvesting the fields for thousands of years to come. If labor is abused in this country the laborer will have it within his power to defend themselves.

"All my sympathies are with the men who toil. I shed very few tears over bankers and millionaires, and corporations—they can take care of themselves. I sympathize with the man who has nothing to sell but his strength; nothing to sell but his muscle and his intelligence; who has no capital except that which his mother gave him—a capital that will grow every day; my sympathies are with him, and I want him to have a good market; and I want it so that he can sell the work of to-day for more than enough to take care of him to-morrow."

"I believe that no corporation should be allowed to exist except for the benefit of the whole people. The government should always act for the benefit of all, and when the government gives a part of its power to an aggregation of individuals, the accomplishment of some public good should justify the giving of that power, and whenever a corporation becomes a subversion of the very end for which it was created, the government should put an end to its life."

"So I believe that after these matters, these issues have been discussed—when the people understand about the effect of a tariff, the effect of protection, the laboring people of this country will be on the side of the Republican party. The Republican party is always trying to do something—trying to take a step in advance. Persons who care for nothing except themselves—who wish to make no effort except for themselves—are its natural enemies."

POLITICS IN INDIANA.

Fort Wayne Republicans Indorse Harrison—Strong Speech by Major Calkins.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, July 9.—If any Democrat in this State has been led to believe that a single Allen county Republican intended to bolt Harrison, the under-plottings of that belief have been completely knocked out by the enthusiastic ratification meeting held Saturday night in Masonic Temple. Maj. W. H. Calkins, the principal speaker, reached the city at 4 o'clock from Indianapolis, and was escorted to the Wayne, where a continuous levee was held until 8 o'clock, at which time over 800 members of the Harrison and Morton clubs, headed by the Union Labor band, filed up to the hotel.

The march from the hotel to the hall was marked by great cheering and enthusiasm. Hon. R. S. Taylor, acting as chairman, and in introducing Major Calkins, referred at length to the free-trade record of Democracy.

Major Calkins' address was a masterly effort. He spoke glowingly of the achievements of the Republican party; scored Cleveland for his heartless record of pension bills and his record in the House of Representatives; and discussed the Mills bill and its effects upon the labor interests of the country. In closing, an eloquent and glowing tribute was paid to both Harrison and Greham, the two great public servants of the next President being particularly mentioned. The address was received with every mark of approbation, and coming as it did from an avowed advocate of the nomination, had a double force and meaning.

The Emerson quartet, of Huntington, furnished several catchy campaign songs, while patriotic lines from the pen of an eloquent bard, following is the full text of Major Calkins' eulogy of Harrison:

"General Harrison needs no encomiums from me. His life is an open book, and there is not a page that needs revision. He began life like most of us, without wealth or patrimony. He hewed his way through college, and did not fail to make his mark in the world. He launched his boat on the sea of life, and himself became the pilot. His early struggle for a livelihood is the story of all lawyers who begin a determination to succeed. Success came, but not till he had burned the midnight oil and racked his brain in diligent search of the great truths of the common law. He was a splendidly trained mind. His power of analysis and strength of logic is wonderful. No lawyer who has ever tried a case with or against him will say that he is not one of the giants of the profession. He has not a grain of the grace of speech which made the orators of other days famous. He is largely devoid of 'gush' and 'glittering generalities,' but speaks for a purpose and to the point. You can always tell exactly what he means when you have heard him. Around him clusters many things which excite one's best emotions. He is a perfectly clean man, and is as pure in life and character as any man in the world. He is a Christian in belief and practice. He was a brave, gallant and lion-hearted soldier. He was as gentle and kind to his soldiers as a father, but firm and exact in discipline. He loved his country, and instead of buying a substitute he went himself. He is a patriot, but never in an unseemly manner displayed credit to his performance of his soldier's duty. He was an honest, faithful, upright and brave man."

Not Editor Cowles.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 9.—Mr. Edwin Cowles, editor of the Cleveland Leader, is still in Europe, but he has recovered his health. A dispatch which has been given some credence states that he has been attacked with a hemorrhage at Lockport, N. Y., is entirely without foundation. It is Eugene H. Cowles, son of Editor Cowles, who is ill, but he is improving, and will go West in a few days.

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